Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

direct attention to the plant, which I cannot but think exhibits a pretty adaptation of means to ends.

Fig. 1 represents a front view of the flower. Fig. 2 shows the corolla laid open so as to display the filiform appendages *a*, and the anthers *b*. Fig. 3 represents the androecium. Fig. 4 shows to the left the gynoecium, and to the right the magnified stigma.

Brown University, Providence, R. I. W. WHITMAN BAILEY.

Notes on Andropogon Jamesii, Torr.—Dr. Torrey described this grass in the Annals of the New York Lyceum, Vol. i, 1824, p. 153, from specimens obtained by James on the Canadian River, and named it *A. glaucus*. Muhlenberg having already given this name to another species, Dr. Torrey changed his *glaucus* to *Jamesii* in Marcy's Report, 1852. Steudel, in his Synopsis Plantarum Graminearum, p. 392 (1855), probably not knowing of the second name given by Dr. Torrey, called it *A. Torreyanus*, under which name it has been distributed by American collectors: (No. 845 E. Hall, Texan Plants, No. 3635* A. H. Curtiss's distribution N. Am. Plants, and in the recent distribution of "Pacific Slope Plants" by Pringle.) T. S. Brandegee collected this grass at Cañon City, Colorado, and it was called in "Flora of Colorado," *A. argenteus*, Ell.

In comparing my specimens with Grisebach's description of *A. saccharoides*, Sw., there appear to be no essential points of difference, and as he (in Flora of the British West Indies) cites Arkansas and New Mexico among the habitats of this species, the supposition is that he includes with it our *A. Jamesii*, Torr. By the kindness of Mr. Watson I have been enabled to compare the spikelets of the *A. saccharoides*, Sw., (*fide* Grisebach) with those of our *A. Jamesii*, or *Torreyanus*, and the opinion that they were of one species seemed to be confirmed. The only difference noted was that in the West Indian *A. saccharoides* the hairs on the rachis were a little shorter, the fertile spikelet a little longer and the leaves pilose near the base, differences of no specific importance. In a lot of specimens of *A. Jamesii* from Texas there was a considerable variation in the size of the panicle. It is well known that many species when growing in the dry regions of the Southwest become highly glaucous when elsewhere they are not at all so.

Supposing our *A. Jamesii* to be the same as *A. saccharoides*, Sw., and I believe that it is, then Torrey's name must give place to that of Swartz, and we would have:—

Andropogon saccharoides, Sw., Flor. Ind. Occ. i, 205. (1797).
=*A. argenteus*, D C.. Cat. Monsp. 77 (*teste* Nees).
=*A. glaucus*, Torrey in Ann. Lyc. N. Y. i., p. 157. (1824).
=*A. Jamesii*, Torr. in Marcy's Report. (1852).
=*A. Torreyanus*, Steud. Syn. Gram., p. 392. (1855 .

Description:—Culms simple or branched and geniculate below, smooth except at the nodes, which are sometimes pubescent with stiff, erect or appressed hairs; sheaths smooth, shorter than the internodes; ligule obtuse, a line long. Leaves smooth or pilose near the base, 3-6 inches long, 1-3 lines wide, with very accuminate-pointed and minutely scabrous tips—the upper leaf very narrow and usually less than one inch long. Panicle long exserted, ¼ of an inch long, the numerous erect or but slightly spreading branches single or in pairs, simple or branched, varying in number and length, smooth below. Rachis of the spikes jointed, each joint 1½ lines long, flattened, densely bearded on the edges, hairs at the base of each spikelet a little shorter than or (usually) exceeding it by a line or so. Pedicel of the neutral floret flattened and bearded like the joints of the rachis, 1–2 lines long. Outer glume oblong-lanceolate, flattened on the back, 1½ to a little over 2 lines long, 7–9-nerved, more or less silky villous below, smooth above, strongly scabrous near the tip and on the upper portion of the angle made by the infolding of the narrow margin; second glume a little shorter and more pointed than the first, 3-nerved, ciliate on the inturned margin, very smooth on the back; third glume neutral and without a palea, very thin and transparent, oblong, obtuse, 1–1¼ lines long; fourth glume without a palea, fertile scarcely wider than the long (5–6 lines) twisted and more or less geniculate scabrous awn into which it passes. Rudimentary floret of a single empty lanceolate glume 1¼–2 lines long; a second glume and sometimes also an imperfect awn is present.

Dr. Torrey, in his description, says: "Nodes smooth, leaves very smooth on both sides, stipule obsolete, palets two, shorter than the glumes, the lower terminating in a slightly contorted awn. The other portions of Dr. Torrey's description agree with that given above. He mistook the nature and relative position of the "palets," or as he had it, "*corolla*," which he said was "two-valved." There are two valves within the two outer glumes, but they are the lower palets of two flowers, the lower one being neutral, and both destitute of upper pales; and it is the upper one which is awned.

F. LAMSON SCRIBNER.

Notes on the Trees of the South-west.—The San Francisco Mountains here mentioned are in the extreme eastern part of Arizona, just north of the Gila and west of the San Francisco River. The Burro and the Bear Mountains extend in a north-westerly direction, from points a little to the west of Silver City, to the Gila River, being separated from one another by the Mangus basin. The Bear Mountains are the northern ones. The Mogollon Mountains are situated in the extreme western part of New Mexico, between the Gila and San Francisco Rivers, a little north-east of the San Francisco Mountains.

The only wooded sections are in the mountains, and the hills near them, and along the streams.

Fouquiera splendens, Engelm.—This plant, although a shrub, is introduced here on account of the general use to which the wood is put by the Mexicans. It is very peculiar, and, in flower, it is handsome. It is commonly known as "coach-whip cactus," or simply "coach-whip." It is very largely used by the Mexicans in South-western Arizona for fencing, the poles being set up contiguously in trenches, and bound by a row placed horizontally near the top. The thorns render such a fence impassable. The plants are also occasionally used for roofing-poles.

Prunus Capollin, Zucc., is, with the exception of the mahogany,